

A photograph of a raccoon climbing a tree trunk. The raccoon is positioned in the upper center of the frame, looking directly at the camera. Its fur is brown and black, with a characteristic white mask around its eyes. The tree trunk is thick and has rough, textured bark. To the right of the raccoon, there are green leaves and branches, some of which are in focus. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a forest setting. Sunlight filters through the leaves, creating a warm, golden glow. The text "Appendix A: Wildlife Division Funding Sources" is overlaid on the lower left portion of the image in a serif font.

Appendix A: Wildlife Division Funding Sources

Federal Apportioned Funds

These funds are automatically apportioned to states, provided they meet certain eligibility requirements. Although transferred to the states in the form of grants, the states do not have to compete for these funds. These funds are particularly important because states can count on the monies being available and can plan for funding staff and long-term projects, as the level of funding is relatively predictable.

Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act Grants (PR)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers this grant program that provides states with monies to manage wild birds and mammals. Funds for this program come from revenues collected by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service from an excise tax on the manufacture of certain types of sporting goods. The sporting goods covered by the act are specified in the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §§ 4161(b) and 4181, and include most types of firearms, ammunition, and bows and arrows.

The monies in this fund are automatically apportioned to the 50 states based on a formula that considers both total land area and the number of certified license-buyers in each state. Additionally, funds are provided for the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands.

In order to spend these funds, states and territories must match the federal portion with non-federal funds on a ratio of 75 percent federal to 25 percent non-federal. Michigan, as with most states, uses fees collected from the sale of hunting licenses as the non-federal match for these grants.

State Wildlife Grants (SWG)

The State Wildlife Grants Program, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with funding from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas royalty revenues, assists states by providing funding for the development and implementation of programs that benefit designated Species of Greatest Conservation Need. Each state develops its own list of these species, typically those that are not hunted or fished. The purpose of this program is to assist the states in keeping common species common and stopping the decline of rare species to prevent them from being listed as threatened or endangered.



Pictured from left to right: Upland Game Bird Program Leader Al Stewart participating in the woodcock wingbee; Wildlife Division Assistant Chief Doug Reeves and Research Section Supervisor Pat Lederle help gather information about harvested deer at one of the division's many deer check stations.

Although these funds have been provided every year since 2002, they are appropriated through the annual federal budget process. Unlike Pittman-Robertson funds, SWG funds are not automatically appropriated; consequently, the Wildlife Division must wait for each year's federal budget to know if they will be available. These funds also require a non-federal match, with states required to provide 50 percent of the funds for implementation projects and 25 percent of the funds for planning projects.

Federal Competitive Funds

These are funds certain federal agencies make available through a competitive application process. The types of funds and the funding programs available can vary from year to year. These opportunities pose planning and budgeting challenges because of the uncertainty in the Wildlife Division's abilities to secure them; however, some of them have become very important to the division's ability to accomplish certain aspects of our mission. Once successful in competing for these funds, most are available to be expended over multiple years so long-term projects can be supported. These funds, however, are difficult to use to assist in planning and supporting permanent staff positions. These funds also add additional administrative and reporting responsibilities.

Following are all competitive fund sources that the Wildlife Division had expenditures from during FY 2010:

Competitive State Wildlife Grants (cSWG)

This is the competitive portion of the State Wildlife Grant Program, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the development and implementation of programs that benefit designated Species of Greatest Conservation Need. Of the total amount of SWG funds appropriated each year by the federal government, a portion is reserved for a competitive program to encourage projects with regional or multi-state benefits. These grants require at least a 25-percent non-federal match, with preference given to those projects with an even higher non-federal match. The Wildlife Division and its partners have received four grants from this program for work in 2010.

Landowner Incentive Program (LIP)

This U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-administered program assists states in establishing or supplementing programs that protect and restore habitats on private lands to benefit species on the federal endangered species list, those proposed or candidates to be listed, or other at-risk species. The program provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners for habitat protection and restoration. There is a minimum match



Pictured from left to right: Jared Duquette, graduate student researcher from Mississippi State, tranquilizes a black bear in a culvert trap; Department Technician Judy Gibson working on purchasing orders

requirement of 25 percent non-federal funds; however, to get the Wildlife Division's proposals ranked higher, the division agreed to match most of these grants with 35 percent non-federal funds.

The federal government has not appropriated any funds to this program since 2008, but the division still has monies left in some grants that it is using to support wildlife management on private lands. Most of the remaining funds in these grants will be exhausted during FY 2011.

Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

This grant program is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and in order to compete for these funds, states must have a cooperative program for the conservation of endangered and threatened species with the Secretary of the Interior. These funds can be used for the acquisition, enhancement and protection of habitat for federally listed species, recovery and conservation of federally listed species, and surveys and research. This fund requires a 25-percent non-federal match.

National Coastal Wetlands Conservation (NCWC) Grants

NCWC grants must be used to acquire, restore or enhance coastal wetlands and adjacent uplands to provide long-term conservation benefits to fish, wildlife and their habitat. Administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the grants require a 50-percent non-federal match. The Wildlife Division has used NCWC funds for land acquisition and management, and to fund partnership projects with other conservation organizations.

Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act Grant (GLFWRA)

This grant program is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to encourage cooperative conservation, restoration and management of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats in the Great Lakes basin. These grants have a minimum 25-percent non-federal match requirement, and projects may take multiple years to complete.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

These federal funds administered by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) are made available to states based on the severity of threat of CWD occurrence. Through a cooperative agreement, states may receive a predetermined amount of funds for CWD surveillance based on the state's threat level. There are



Pictured from left to right: Wildlife Technician Tammy Giroux, All-Bird Program Leader Karen Cleveland and Wildlife Assistant Joe Belman participate in duck identification; Wildlife Technician Bill Rollo assists with a bear research project

no non-federal match requirements; however, these funds do not cover the entire state cost of conducting CWD surveillance in free-ranging white-tailed deer, elk and moose.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Avian Influenza (AI)

These federal funds, administered by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) have been available to states to monitor for the presence of avian influenza in wild birds. States have been eligible to apply for a predetermined portion of nationally available funds based on the severity of threat of avian influenza occurrence. Through a cooperative agreement, Michigan has used these funds primarily to monitor for the disease in waterfowl while banding ducks and geese and from hunter-harvested ducks and geese. There are no non-federal match requirements; however, 2010 was the last year of funding provided for these activities.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Conservation Innovation Grant (CIG)

These grants, administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for USDA, are intended to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies while leveraging federal investment in environmental enhancement and protection. In any given year, competition for these funds is open only to certain ecological areas and states based on priorities established by USDA. These grants require at least a 50-percent non-federal match, and recipients may have up to three years to complete approved projects.

Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) – Commerce Credit Corporation (CCC)

This funding comes from MDA for the additional monitoring efforts required following the discovery of bovine tuberculosis (TB) in white-tailed deer in Shiawassee and Iosco counties. These counties are outside the five-county TB zone; therefore, specific monitoring is required. The funding is not guaranteed each year.



Pictured from left to right: Habitat Program Leader Kerry Fitzpatrick assists at Potter Park Zoo migratory bird day; Research Specialist Dwayne Etter holds a baby black bear during a bear den check.

State Funds

Game and Fish Protection Fund

This legislatively established fund is principally derived from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses; the cost of licenses is set legislatively. By law, expenditures from this fund can only be used for fish and wildlife management programs. Management, research and enforcement of fishing and hunting laws and acquisition of lands to be used for hunting and fishing purposes are examples of ways this fund is used.

Game and Fish Protection Fund – Deer Habitat (DRIP)

This legislatively established fund comes from \$1.50 of each deer license sold. By law, expenditures from this fund can only be used for improving and maintaining habitat for deer and for the acquisition of lands for an effective program of deer habitat management.

Game and Fish Protection Fund – Turkey Permit

This legislatively established fund comes from a portion of each wild turkey license sold (\$9.50 resident, \$1 senior resident and \$58 non-resident). By law, expenditures from this fund can only be used for scientific research and survey work on wild turkeys and wild turkey management.

Game and Fish Protection Fund – Managed Waterfowl Area Permits

This legislatively established fund comes from the sale of daily (\$4) and seasonal (\$13) hunting permits issued for state-managed waterfowl areas. By law, expenditures from this fund can only be used to operate, maintain and develop managed waterfowl areas.



Pictured from left to right: Bear and Furbearer Program Leader Adam Bump holds a cougar skull; Northeast Management Unit staff meeting: Brian Mastenbrook, Elaine Carlson, Mark Boerson, Jennifer Kleitch and Keith Kintigh

Game and Fish Protection Fund – Waterfowl License

Historically known as duck stamp revenue, this legislatively established fund comes from \$3.50 of each waterfowl license sold. By law, expenditures from this fund can only be used to acquire wetlands and other lands to be managed for the benefit of waterfowl.

Game and Fish Protection Fund – Revenue from Pittman-Robertson-Acquired Land

Under an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this fund is derived from program income earned from commercial activities that are incidental to wildlife management lands acquired with federal Pittman-Robertson grants. The source of this income is primarily through timber sales conducted to achieve particular habitat management objectives. Euphemistically referred to as 140-D funds by the Wildlife Division, after the original identifier of the federal grant where the disposition of these funds is described, they are used for emergency and non-routine maintenance needs of state game areas.

Nongame Fish and Wildlife Fund/Non-game Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund

This legislatively established fund comes primarily through Michigan's Conserve Wildlife Habitat license plate and the sale of certain merchandise by the Wildlife Division. By law, expenditures from this fund can only be used for the research and management of non-game fish and wildlife and designated endangered animal and plant species. Non-game fish and wildlife means those free-ranging species not ordinarily taken for sport, fur or food.

General Fund-General Purpose (GF/GP)

General Fund-General Purpose revenues, collected in the main State operating fund, are not dedicated to a specific purpose by statute. The Wildlife Division's GF/GP is used primarily for three programs – disease monitoring, privately owned cervidae oversight and the natural heritage program.



Pictured from left to right: Wildlife Disease Specialist Tom Cooley tests bird specimens for botulism; youth assists Wildlife Division with goose banding